

Remarks

In order to place the claims in a more logical order and avoid striking out and underlining formulas, Applicant has replaced Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 11, 13-16, 19, 20, and 21 with new Claims 25 to 36, 47, and 48, respectively:

<u>Previous claim</u>	<u>New claim</u>
1	25
2	26
5	27
6	28
7	29
9	30
11	31
13	32
14	33
15	34
16	35
19	36
20	47
21	48

Applicant notes that Claims 20 and 21 (now Claims 47 and 48) have been allowed and that Claim 6 (now Claim 28) would be allowed in placed in independent form.

Applicant has amended Claim 1 (now Claim 25) to incorporate the limitations that made Claim 20 allowable, except that R_1 and R_2 have been substituted for hydrogen, the third formula was taken from Claim 15, and "X" has been used instead of the ethylene group and the benzene ring in the fifth formula, though the definition of "X" has been narrowed to those compounds for which Applicant has experimental support. Thus, while Claim 25 is broader than allowed Claim 20, it distinguishes over Takayangi in the same way that Claim 20 does and the additional groups included in Claim 25 are either experimentally

supported or within the normal scope of chemical claim practice (e.g., using alkyl or aryl as well as hydrogen).

The limitations in Claim 13 have been broken up and placed into new Claims 37 to 41. Claims 42 and 43 replace Claims 3 and 4 but include only some of the formulas that were included in Claims 3 and 4. New Claim 44 is broader in some respects to allowed Claim 20, but still distinguishes over Takayangi in the same way as Claim 20. New Claims 45 and 46 depend from new Claim 44 and are based on Claims 2 and 21, respectively. New Claims 47 and 48 replace allowed Claims 20 and 21.

As Claim 25 is a generic claim, the restriction for examination purposes should be withdrawn and all of the claims should be considered and allowed. Method Claims 22 to 24 have been canceled.

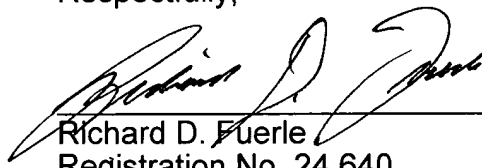
Claims 1 to 3, 5, 10, 12, and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112. These claims correspond to the new claims as follows: 1 = 25, 2 = 26, 3 = canceled, 5 = 27, 10 and 12 = canceled, and 14 = 33. There is either experimental support in Applicant's specification for the groups claimed or that they are within the normal range permitted under chemical patent practice. A Declaration under 37 C.F.R. §1.132 by the inventor, Dr. Qi Wang, was submitted with Applicant's amendment dated September 23, 2002. In that Declaration, Dr. Wang explained that the stabilizers used in this invention are either commercially available or can be prepared by techniques described in the literature. No undue experimentation would be needed for a person skilled in this art, such as an organic chemist, to prepare the stabilizers used in Applicant's invention. Dr. Wang also gave citations for the preparation

of the various types of stabilizers that are used in Applicant's invention. Thus, the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112 should be withdrawn.

Claims 1 to 3, 5, 10, 12, and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by Takayangi. All of the claims now distinguish over Tagayangi in the same manner as allowed Claim 20 and therefore this rejection should be overcome. In particular, Tagayangi does not disclose the polymers claimed by Applicant (Tagayangi uses polyphenylene ether and a polyamide) and Applicant's claims do not include the acetal 7H,4H-1,3-dioxepine (column 4, line 22) mentioned by Tagayangi.

While Applicant believes that this amendment places the application in condition for allowance, if the Examiner has any remaining problems with the application, he is invited to call Applicant's attorney at (716) 774-0091 to resolve them.

Respectfully,



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